WAS DEFARTMENT. }
WAS HINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 24, 1864. }
Maj.-Gen. Dix: The following official despatch has just been received from Gen. Sheridan, detail ing some of the particulars of the battle and victory at Fisher's Hill.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DIVISION,
WOODSTOCK, Va., Sept. 23, 1864—8 a. m. }
To Lient.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, City Point: I cannot as yet give any definite account of the results of the batof yesterday. Our loss will be light. Gen. Croo struck the left flank of the enemy, doubled it up and adseried the works of the enemy

It was dark before the battle ended. I pursued on after the enemy during the night to this point, with the Sixth

If Gen. Torbert has pouled down the Luray Valley. and near Weodstock.

routed. The Valley soldiers are hiding away and going

I cannot at present give you any estimate of prisoners. Pratt-street under guard. I pushed on regardless of everything. The number of places of setillery reported captured is sixteen.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Mat. Gen. You are directed to cause a national salute of on

hundred great guns for the victory. The field had reached Winchester last night.

Reinforcements and supplies have been forwarded caused the greatest consternation and warm. to Gen. Sheridan.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Second Great Victory-Complete Rout of the Hebels-Particulars of the Battle at Pisber's Hill.

Washington, Sept. 25, 1864.

Your special correspondent sends the followtag to this Bureau under date: WINCHESTER, Va., Sept. 26, 1864.

Victory still perches on our banners in the Valley. The boicest troops in the Rebel service, including the which did so much to make the reputation of Stonewell Jackson, is now a disorganized, shattered

cattered in the mountains or sought to make their way someward. Such as were recruited in the Valley have organized and totally unfit for fighting purposes.

The efficial bulletins must for the most part have told now all this was done. I can only hope to add a few detalls to the untrative.

On Wednesday night Gen. Sheridan resolved to attack the Rebel position on Fisher's Hill. The plan of

The Eighth Army Corps, under General Crook, was to move to the right toward North Mountain, the extreme jeft of the Rebel line, and attack the Rebel left flank, and, if possible, gain their rear. Ricketts's left flank, and, if possible, gain their rear. Ricketts's Division, of the Sixth Corps, was to join Crook on the left, while Wheaton's and Gesty's Divisions of the same left, while Wheaton's and Gesty's Divisions of the same left, while wheaton's and Gesty's Divisions of the same the valley have so repeatedly witnessed the falling back and subsequently the advance of our army than this intelligence has not come unexpectedly. At one time the enemy were almost in Lynchburg; in a few weeks the shells from our guns were exploiding within The Eighth Army Corps, under General Crook, was

Copy were to hold the left of the line.

On Wednesday afternoon, about half-past three clock, Crook, after a rapid and difficult march, struck the Rebelleft flank, and threw one of his divisions in their rear. By a magnificent charge, the men cheering as they advanced on the double-quick, the Rebelleft wing, again advance upon the non-rigidities are they advanced on the double-quick, the Rebelleft wing, again advance upon the non-rigidities are they advanced on the double-quick, the Rebelleft wing.

The Ninetecuth Copy in this intelligence has not come unsuperced, which is the service of the intelligence has not come unsuperced, since the nearly were almost in Lynachburg; weeks the shells from on ry guns were exploding to weeks the shells from on ry guns were exploding to the nearly advanced from this very Fisher's Hills granded as impregnable, and from it he was they advanced on the double-quick, the Rebelleft wing. was driven in confusion on the center, which, at the was driven in confusion on the center, which, at the same time, was charged by the Sixth and Mineteenth His promotion was rapid, for he earl Corrs in front.

more than Rebel fiesh and blood could stand. Their left | class and center became confused and disorganized, and the herees, small-arms, in fact everything that Captain of the sibly impede them in their retreat. Their rout zation of the was literally strewn with muskets, knopsacks, haver



Vol. XXIV .... No. 7,324.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1864.

The Victory in the Valley-A Great Haul Sheridan's Victories-Fresentation of Bat-of Prisoners.

Washington, Sept. 24, 1854—12:30 p. m.

The Republican Estra makes the following incuncement: The Government received dispatcles om Gen. Stevenson this morning dated Harper's Fer., announcing that 2,000 Strasburg prisoners reached

down the valley, panic stricken, Sheridan in het pursuit

Prisoners from Sheridan's Army.

Large numbers of prisoners are arriving from Harper's Ferry. About 1,000 have just passed down

Reports of Befugees from Richmond. WACRINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 24, 1864.

Twenty refugees crossed the river from th Virginia shore, and succeeded in roughing Point Look Gen. Stevensor reports that 3,000 prisoners from out. Some of them are from Rechmond, and say the nows of Early's first defeat kad reached there and

Perrsnung, Sunday, Sept. 25, 1964. A salute of one hundred guns will be fired by the 1st New-York Battery, in Alleghany, at eundown to-morrow, in honor of Sheridan's last victory.

From The Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 22.
There were many reports current on yetterday presenting that Early had sustained a severe defeat the Valley. All accounts that reach as some defeat by list a creek after battling is avery and to Fisher's Itim, or list to Newtown, and after ward to Fisher's Itim, or list southwest of Winchester. In this fight we hencrals Rhodes and Godwin killed, and Gen. Fitz slightly wounded in the taigh. The eaemy made thack in a force much larger than our own, and thack in a force much larger than our own, and

To JAMES A. SEDBEN: General Early reorts that on the morning of the 19th the enemy ar-meed on Winchester, near which place he met his meed on Winchester, near which place he met his tack, which was resisted from early in the day till was killed in fract of the Ninth Corps, and his pockets r night, when he was compelled to retire. Af it he fell back to Newtown, and this morning ser's Hill

Our loss reported to be severe.

Major-General Khodes and Brigadier-General Godwin
were killed, nobly doing their duty.

Three pieces of artillery, of King's Battalion, were

ist.

The trains and supplies were brought off safely.

R. E. LEE

hardly legible. Another was a Confederate National flag, made last week in Winchester, and presented on Sunday, the day before the battle, to the regiment from

PROMITTE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Pieket Firing Casualtice Murler Money.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTUMAL, 5

The firing between the pickets in front of th York was shot it lough the eye and instantly killed.

were rifled of \$450. sharpshooter, but many doubt the truth of the statement with them into the field; as a general thing they are never easy until they have either spent or gambled it

Corps opened on a barn full of Rebel sharpshooters who had been annoying our men for some time past and caused them hurriedly to desemp.

W. D. McGascoa.

Continued Picket Firing-Countties-A Deserter's Story-The Rebels Getting

with control and the standard property of a policy transport of the standard property of the sta when the factor is a proper for the control of the

Some Rebel Frischoods Corrected-How the Pamilies sent South were Treated-

general supervision of the business, received from Maj.

homes by the acts of their male protectors.

are Maj. Gen. W. P. Blair, Brig. Gens. E. A. Smith,

of the city is being destroyed, the lumber from the army is swinging around to cover the Atlanta and

Gor Down, or Georgia, has offered to Gen. Sher-man propositions for peace, notwithstanding the asser-tions of Eastern correspondents to the contrary.

Correspondence of Gen. Sherman with th City Authorities, A REFUSAL TO ALLOW THE WOMEN AND CHIL

We have letters from Atlanta to the 12th first. The city was full of bustle and confecion, as the people o some old legend of the Knickerbockers, Mr. J. B. Herry sends to us the following petition of the city of Atlanta to Gen. Sherman, asking him to change or med

THE AUTHORITIES TO GEN. CHYRMAN I.

Major-General W. T. SHERMAN-Sir: The Major-General W. T. SHEEMAN—Sir. 1

Bliconrayed.

House Amer of the Potomac.

Friday, Sept. 23, 1852. 5

Several casualties occurred to day from picket to reconsider the order requiring them to leave a At first view, it struck us that the measure we will be a constructed by the respectfully to p-tit to reconsider the order requiring them to leave a At first view, it struck us that the measure we will be a constructed by the respectfully to p-tit to reconsider the order requiring them to leave a At first view, it struck us that the measure we will be a constructed by the measure will be a constructed by the measure will be a constructed by the measure we will be a constructed by the measure will be a constructed by the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

military operations from this quarter, and therefore deem it wise and prudent to prepare in time. The use of Atlanta for warlike purposes families. There will be no manufactures, commerce or agriculture here for the maintenance when all the arrangements are completed for the transfer, instead of waiting till the plunging shet of contending armies will renew the scene of the past month? Of course I do not appreinto the Rabellines."

Of course that is false, and is is idle to correct it so do not suppose that this army will be here till far as the Rabels are concerned, for they purposed it as a falsehood, to create a saischievous public opinion. With you fairly, because I cannot impart to you what I propose to do, but I assert that my milimoved South, making 705 adolts, 860 children and 479 to go away, and I can only renew my offer of the constraint of the past around thing at this moment, but you hend any such thing at this moment, but you do not suppose that this army will be here till the war is over. I cannot discuss this subject with you fairly, because I cannot impart to you what I propose to do, but I assert that my milimoved South, making 705 adolts, 860 children and 479 to go away, and I can only renew my offer of

what I propose to do, but I assert that my military plans make it necessary for the inhabitants to go away, and I can only renew my offer of services to make their exodus in any direction as easy and comfortable as possible. You cannot qualify war in harsher terms than I will.

War is cruelty, and you cannot refine it; and those who brought war on the country deserve all the curses and maledictions a people can porr out. I know I had no hand in making this war, and I know I will make more sacrifices to-day than any of you to secure peace. But you cannot have peace and a division of our country. If the United States submits to a division now, it will not stop, but will go on till we reap the fate of Mexico, which is eternal war. The United States does and must assert its authority wherever it has power; if it relaxes one bit to pressure it is gone, and I know that such is not the national feeling. This feeling assumes various shapes, but always comes back to that of Union. Once admit the Union back to that of Union. Once admit the Union, once more acknowledge the authority of the busy for some time among the brokers to busy for some time among the busy for some time elieved by this assirance, that not only eare but real induces has been extended to familian who lost their homes by the acts of their male protecters.

W. T. Sherman, Major Gen. Genmanding.

Among the greats at the Galt Hears this evering are Maj. Gen. & P. Blair, Brig. Genz. & A. Shith, Rice, and Long.

Passengers from Atlanta report all quist. A pertion of the city is being destroyed, the humber from the dwellings being used to construct camps. The Rebeil wellings being used to construct camps. The Rebeil and its desolution.

> They are inevitable, and the only way the people of Atlanta can hope once more to live in
> peace and quiet at home is to stop this war,
> which can alone be done by admitting that it
> began in error and is perpetuated in pride. We
> don't want your negroes or your horses or your
> the Provent Han forty-eight hours,
> tallitle prospect of their being overtaken this a
> tell Provent Han forty-eight hours,
> tallitle prospect of their being overtaken this a
> tell Provent Han forty-eight hours,
> tallitle prospect of their being overtaken this a don't want your negroes or your horses, or your houses or your land, or anything you have; but fugilities have succeeded in escaping. we do want and will have a just obedience to the laws of the United States. That we will the laws of the United States. That we will be laws of the United States. That we will be laws of the United States. That we will be laws of the laws

relinquished, and never will be; that the South began war by seizing forts, arsenals, mints, custom-houses, etc., etc., long before Mr. Lincoln was installed, and before the South had one was instriled, and before the South had one jot or tittle of provocation. I myself have seen in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, hundreds and thousands of women and children feeing from your armies and desperades, hungry and with bleeding feet. In Memphis, Vicksburg, and Mississippi we fed thousands upon thousands of the families of Rebel soldiers left on our hands, and whom we could not see starve. Now that war comes home to you you feel very different—you deprecate its horrors, but did not feel them when you sent carefolds of soldiers and armunition and molded shall and shot to carry war into Kentucky and Tennessee, and desdate the homes of hundreds and thousands of good people, who only asked to live in peace at their old homes, and under the government of their inheritance. But these comparisons are idle. I want peace, and believe it can only be wached through Union and yar, and I still evar conduct was that a considerable and of the clouders in our sharpshoots was particularly the case on Tuesday, but w with view to perfect and early success. within the lines of the

We have an incendiary fire now every night. Let the tost energetic efforts be made to bring the incendiaries o justice. An example on the gallows may put a stop it.

At the beginning of the week it was whispe

You might as well appeal against the thunderstorm as arthust these terrible hardships of war.
They are inevitable, and the only way the people of Atlants can be on the results of the r

THE RICHMOND MARKETS.

Correspondence of the Mobie Register.

Flour of an excellent grade could be ortuight since for \$223; but the filmsy excuse of

## New-York at Tribune.